

American Bee Journal



44th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 10, 1904.

No. 45.



H. G. ACKLIN.



ETHEL ACKLIN.



MRS. H. G. ACKLIN.



HOME APIARY OF "THE ACKLINS", OF RAMSEY CO., MINN.

For November

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.

Are you one of the 20,000 subscribers to *Gleanings in Bee Culture*? If you are not, there are many reasons why you should be. If you are a bee-keeper every number will be worth more than the subscription price. It is the most fully illustrated bee journal published. No medical or fake advertisements. Over one thousand pages annually. It contains the latest quotations from all the principal markets in the United States. The best bee-keepers contribute to every issue.

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\$1.00 PER YEAR. FOREIGN
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SPECIAL OFFERS.

1. Sample Copy, Free.
2. Six Months' Trial, 25c.
3. *Gleanings* 1 year, Red-clover Ital. Queen (April, May, or June) \$1.50.
4. *Gleanings* 1 year and A B C of Bee Culture, postpaid, \$2.00.
5. *Gleanings* 1 year and Langstroth Revised, postpaid, \$2.00.
6. *Gleanings* 1 year and Doolittle's Queen-rearing, postpaid, \$1.75.
7. *Gleanings* 1 year and Standard Cornell Smoker, postpaid, \$1.85.
8. *Gleanings* 1 year and American Bee Journal 1 year, \$1.60.

THE ROOT CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF BEE CULTURE.

"The demand for practical bee-keepers is greater than most people suppose. We are unable to supply the needs so started a correspondence school to fit any one to take advantage of these offers. We do it too at a very reasonable cost. The course also is of greatest value to beginners wishing to make bee-keeping pay, and for those studying bees for recreation. Prospectus giving full particulars will be sent on request.

"Schools of Correspondence are now teaching almost everything; in fact, I have often wondered that some one did not start a correspondence school for teaching bee-keeping, and now I see by an advertisement in the last issue of the *Youth's Companion*, that no less a firm than our old friends, the Roots, of Medina, Ohio, have done this very thing. I believe that no person or firm in this country is better fitted than they for making a success of such a venture, and I shall watch the outcome with much interest."—*The Bee-keepers' Review*.

"The A. I. Root Company, of Medina, Ohio, has established a correspondence school of bee culture. As this is one of the largest and best firms making bee-keepers' supplies, it is safe to say that its school will be first class in every respect."—*N. W. Agriculturist*.

GOODS AND DISCOUNTS.

The discount of our bee-supplies ordered in November for next seasons use is 5 per cent. A thrifty business man never fails to take advantage of this size discount. Why should a bee-keeper neglect such a matter? Catalog prices will remain same as this year.

December, 4 per cent.

January, 3 per cent.

February, 2 per cent.

AIKIN HONEY-BAGS.

Perhaps it is not yet too late to put your crop in these bags to sell. We have a good stock on hand, and can supply them promptly. Prices on application.

SIMPLEX HONEY-JARS.

This beautiful jar is meeting the approval of the honey seller. It costs no more than the older forms. Is a package that will show off your product to the best advantage, and places it beside the finest on the grocery shelves. A neat label helps. We print them. Work up a home market, for they are the most paying.

CANS AND CASES.

We are shipping promptly anything in the line of honey cans and cases. A good stock of every thing needed at all branch houses. Write us direct for catalog or to any address below.

RUBBER STAMPS.

We furnish promptly all kinds of rubber stamps. The best made.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.

Factory and Executive Office, MEDINA, OHIO.

BRANCHES:

Chicago, Ill., 144 East Erie Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Vine Street.
New York City, N. Y., 44 Vesey Street.
Syracuse, N. Y., 1635 W. Genesee Street.
Mechanic Falls, Maine.

St. Paul, Minn., 1024 Mississippi Street.
San Antonio, Texas, 1322 So. Flores Street.
Washington, D. C., 1100 Maryland Ave., S. W.
Havana, Cuba, 17 San Ignacio.
Kingston, Jamaica, 141 Harbour Street.

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IN AMERICA

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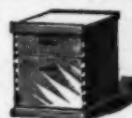
GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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Editorial Notes and Comments



The Annual Convention Season.

Perhaps it has been observed by others also that the convention season among bee-keepers usually begins each year with the meeting of the National. But the majority of the apiarian conventions are held between Nov. 1 and the following March. It is the best season of the year for most bee-keepers to get away from their homes and their other work. It pays any wide-awake bee-keeper to go to the convention. It's a good thing to meet others who are engaged in the same kind of business as yourself. So attend all the bee-keepers' conventions you can, and, like a sponge, not only soak up some of the good things that are said, but allow yourself to be "squeezed" a little and give out something helpful when you can do so.

Order Odd-Size Bee-Fixtures Now.

Bee-keepers who use odd-size sections and other appliances will do well to have them made now. Almost all manufacturers absolutely refuse to make anything of this sort during the honey season. They are lucky if they are able to fill orders for regular goods at that time, let alone those which are out of the ordinary. Manufacturers can now devote their time to getting out these odd goods, and the bee-keeper is not only sure of having his stuff on hand when he wants it, but he is also allowed an early-order cash-discount which pays him interest on the money invested. The apiarists who use such supplies can readily see the wisdom of ordering now.

Drawing Conclusions Hastily In Bee-Keeping.

The novice is in danger of drawing conclusions without sufficient data, or without taking into account all the circumstances. If he gets a booming crop in his first year's experience, it does not follow that he has a first-class location; neither does a failure in his first year prove that his location is poor; that first year may be an exceptional year, others averaging very different. A trial of a certain plan a single year with a single colony may prove little; the same thing tried for a series of years with a large number of colonies may show an entirely different result.

Comparison, side by side, is important, and in some cases absolutely essential. A beginner has good success with a large or a small hive, and concludes that the size he has been using is the best for him, although he may never have tried anything different. If he should try a

different size side by side with the size he has been using he might come to a different conclusion.

Even the experienced are sometimes caught napping. A case, apparently in point, occurs in the Bee-Keepers' Review. As a testimony in favor of feeding sugar syrup for winter, the following is given:

"I fed 10 pounds to each colony, last fall, at the Pine Lake yard, and this apiary produced almost twice as much honey this year as the Eldred apiary produced, which was fed no sugar, yet both apiaries were in the same condition last fall. How is that?"

How much does that prove as to the effect of the sugar-feeding? Something might be proven by the comparison of two sets of colonies in the same apiary, but the difference in the foraging ground of two different apiaries might be enough to account for the difference in crops, sugar or no sugar.

Special Postal Cards for Bee-Keepers.

In Europe some of the bee-keepers' societies have gotten up illustrated postal cards that are beautiful, although probably expensive. Our National Association could furnish something of the kind at cost to its members. It would help at least a little as an advertisement of honey. Why not have it?

Publicity of Foul-Brood Cases.

British bee-keepers are still in the throes of an effort to get proper foul-brood laws, and the British Bee Journal gives side by side the proposed bill of 1896 and that of 1904. The latter contains a clause not contained in the former, which reads as follows:

"Where a person having in his charge any bees, hive, or hives, has become aware that such bees, hive, or hives are, or is infected, he shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof to the local authority; and if he fails to give such notice he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, two pounds; and for the second or any subsequent offence, five pounds."

It is said this clause is not necessary, as another clause gives the local authority power to make by-laws covering the case. Is it certain that the local authority would do so in every case? Would it be thus done in any better way than to have a general law covering all cases? Of course, "it's none of our funeral" what our British cousins may want, but it seems that the general good requires very great pains to be taken to compel any man whose bees have

foul brood to take the most prompt measures possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

Some have claimed that one of the duties of a foul-brood inspector should be to publish the names of those having bees afflicted with foul brood or other contagious disease. To this it is replied that such a course would work a great hardship on any one who should desire to sell bees, queens, or combs from an infected apiary. An honest man would not want to sell foul brood, and every possible means should be taken that a dishonest one should not be allowed to. When a house contains smallpox or other infectious disease, the authorities are not careful to keep mum about it. On the contrary, they are prompt to put up a sign so that every one shall know, no matter how much a man's business may be hurt by that knowledge.

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Carniolan vs. Italian Bees.

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We were much pleased with the pushing, business ways of Mr. J. P. Doll. He is practically the manager of the firm. Being an expert in woodworking, and understanding thoroughly the requirements of the bee-supply manufacturing business, we predict that he will soon be heard from in a way that will show that he means to succeed. And why shouldn't he? For he has not only his father helping him in the business, but also his good wife, two or three husky brothers, and a sister or two. It's a family affair. They're all at it. Keep an eye on that Doll family. They are Dolls, but not "Dollies".

John Doll & Son are makers of everything in the wood line connected with bee-keeping. Their capacity is about 40,000 sections a day; 20,000 Hoffman frames; hives, supers, fences, separators, etc. And all made of the best grades of lumber. While they are manufacturers of all wooden apian fixtures, they are prepared to furnish everything else required by the modern, up-to-date bee-keeper.

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Yours respectfully, GEO. W. BRODBECK.

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We are wondering whether the Association was able to realize more on the honey for its members than if they had not belonged to the Association. No doubt the price of honey is altogether too low, as it has not yet recovered from the big crop of last year. The market in Chicago went all to pieces about a year ago, and it likely will take several years to get back to where it was before the flood of honey at that time. We are inclined to think that before another season honey-prices will stiffen up a little, so that by a year from now, if the bee-keepers are not too anxious to push their honey to market, they will get a fair price for it. That is, if there should be a good crop next season.

The "Giving Christmas" is becoming quite the proper thing for Sunday-schools. Doubtless many of our readers are Sunday-school workers, and would be interested to know that we have an 8-page circular telling in detail how at least one Chicago Sunday-school managed such a Christmas service in 1902 and 1903; and it was a big success each time. It is mailed for 6 cents a copy (stamps taken); 2 copies for 10 cents, or 5 copies for 20 cents. Address all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



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Smoking Bees—How and How Much.

17.—(a) Upon opening a hive, do you use smoke before removing the cover?

(b) If so, how much?

(c) How much smoke do you use while removing, or after removing, the cover?

(d) When using a smoker, do you have the thumb, or the fingers, on the side of the bellows next the fire-box?

N. E. FRANCE (Wis.)—b. Very little. d. Fingers.

P. H. ELWOOD (N. Y.)—a. Yes. b. One or two puffs at the entrance. c. As much as is necessary to keep them quiet. d. The fingers.

G. M. DOOLITTLE (N. Y.)—a and b. Use a little over the tops of the frames. c. As above on vicious bees. On others, none. d. Fingers.

C. H. DIBBERN (Ill.)—a. Yes, always. b. That depends somewhat upon what I wish to do. c. Same answer. d. I generally use several fingers.

MRS. J. M. NULL (Mo.)—a. A very little. b. Only sufficient to serve notice on the bees. c. Only enough to keep them quiet. d. Do not stop to know any way to get hold of the smoker.

L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—a. No. c. I use an oil-cloth on top of the frames, and while removing it I smoke the bees just enough (and no more) to keep them quiet. d. The fingers.

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—a. Yes, a little. b. Two or three puffs. c. Always use as needed, often or none at all. d. It depends upon the position of the smoker as I reach for it. The fingers reach for the farthest side.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—a. Yes, usually. b. Only a little. Sometimes I give the bees a puff or two at the entrance, and blow a little smoke in each of the 3-inch holes in the board cover over the frames. c. Usually none. If the

bees are disposed to rush out as the board is lifted, I drive them back with smoke. d. The fingers, of course. To have the thumb next to the fire-box seems to me exceeding awkward and unhandy.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—a. Not often. b. Just a little. c. Only enough to drive the bees down and out of the way. d. Have no established rule—sometimes one way and sometimes another. Depends somewhat upon style of smoker.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—a. I usually give them two or three puffs at the entrance. b and c. It depends; some bees require more than others, and then the same bees require more at some times than they do at other times. d. Thumb.

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—a. Very seldom. c. Use light puffs of smoke till bees move where wanted. d. Owing to the kind of bellows. If a Clark, thumb on top next to bellows; if any of the upright smokers, the fingers next to the bellows.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—a. Sometimes, but not often. It depends upon the circumstances. b. Only enough to subdue the guard-bees. c. Depends upon the circumstances. Enough to subdue the bees so they will not attack the apiarist. d. The fingers.

J. M. HAMBAUGH (Calif.)—a. Not always, owing to the disposition of the bees. b. This, again, is owing to the disposition, conditions, etc. c. As little as possible to accomplish the work. d. That would be owing to the shape of the smoker.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—a. Sometimes, and sometimes not, owing to whether the bees are good-natured or inclined to be aggressive at the time. b. Just a "smell." c. From none at all to two or three good puffs. Only what is necessary to control the bees. d. The fingers.

E. D. TOWNSEND (Mich.)—a. No. c. This using of smoke is a question no one can answer without knowing the disposition of the bees, then it may require more smoke out of season than during the honey-flow. I puff in a little smoke

foul brood to take the most prompt measures possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

Some have claimed that one of the duties of a foul-brood inspector should be to publish the names of those having bees afflicted with foul brood or other contagious disease. To this it is replied that such a course would work a great hardship on any one who should desire to sell bees, queens, or combs from an infected apiary. An honest man would not want to sell foul brood, and every possible means should be taken that a dishonest one should not be allowed to. When a house contains smallpox or other infectious disease, the authorities are not careful to keep mum about it. On the contrary, they are prompt to put up a sign so that every one shall know, no matter how much a man's business may be hurt by that knowledge.

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L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—a. No. c. I use an oil-cloth on top of the frames, and while removing it I smoke the bees just enough (and no more) to keep them quiet. d. The fingers.

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—a. Yes, a little. b. Two or three puffs. c. Always use as needed, often or none at all. d. It depends upon the position of the smoker as I reach for it. The fingers reach for the farthest side.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—a. Yes, usually. b. Only a little. Sometimes I give the bees a puff or two at the entrance, and blow a little smoke in each of the 3-inch holes in the board cover over the frames. c. Usually none. If the

bees are disposed to rush out as the board is lifted, I drive them back with smoke. d. The fingers, of course. To have the thumb next to the fire-box seems to me exceedingly awkward and unhandy.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—a. Not often. b. Just a little. c. Only enough to drive the bees down and out of the way. d. Have no established rule—sometimes one way and sometimes another. Depends somewhat upon style of smoker.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—a. I usually give them two or three puffs at the entrance. b and c. It depends; some bees require more than others, and then the same bees require more at some times than they do at other times. d. Thumb.

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—a. Very seldom. c. Use light puffs of smoke till bees move where wanted. d. Owing to the kind of bellows. If a Clark, thumb on top next to bellows; if any of the upright smokers, the fingers next to the bellows.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—a. Sometimes, but not often. It depends upon the circumstances. b. Only enough to subdue the guard-bees. c. Depends upon the circumstances. Enough to subdue the bees so they will not attack the apiarist. d. The fingers.

J. M. HAMBAUGH (Calif.)—a. Not always, owing to the disposition of the bees. b. This, again, is owing to the disposition, conditions, etc. c. As little as possible to accomplish the work. d. That would be owing to the shape of the smoker.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—a. Sometimes, and sometimes not, owing to whether the bees are good-natured or inclined to be aggressive at the time. b. Just a "smell." c. From none at all to two or three good puffs. Only what is necessary to control the bees. d. The fingers.

E. D. TOWNSEND (Mich.)—a. No. c. This using of smoke is a question no one can answer without knowing the disposition of the bees, then it may require more smoke out of season than during the honey-flow. I puff in a little smoke,

then watch their actions a moment, and if they show fight I give them a little more. It takes quite a long experience to understand thoroughly the use of smoke in handling bees. d. Fingers.

WM. ROHRIG (Ariz.)—a. Usually I do not. b. Very little. c. A few light puffs over the frames just as the cover is raised, and before it is entirely removed, is in most cases sufficient; in some cases a little more may be necessary, after the cover is removed. d. The fingers.

C. P. DADANT (Ill.)—a. Yes, it is important. b. Just enough to bewilder the bees at the entrance, except early or late in the day, when we use more. c. That depends upon the behavior of the bees. No rule can be laid. d. The thumb, if the smoker is made according to our idea.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN (Ga.)—I usually give a few puffs at the entrance, and only enough to keep the bees out of the way when removing the cover. Too much smoke is worse than not enough. When bees are gathering honey they need but little smoke; when idle, they may need more.

O. O. POPPLETON (Fla.)—a, b and c. These all depend upon conditions when opening the hives, whether honey is flowing freely or not, whether colonies are strong or not, whether irritable or mild, etc. It is impossible to have any set rule. Each colony makes, and sometimes enforces, a rule of its own. d. The fingers.

DR. C. C. MILLER (Ill.)—a. Generally. b. A puff or two at the entrance. c. Depends upon circumstances and the temper of the colony. Usually three or four puffs over the top, more if the bees show fight. If a queen is to be found, extra pains is taken to avoid smoke. d. Fingers. I wouldn't want to twist my arm out of joint.

E. WHITCOMB (Nebr.)—a. That depends entirely upon conditions. If in the middle of the day, and the colony is one marked with docility, they will become sufficiently alarmed while removing the cover. If the colony is a hybrid, I would not only use smoke freely, but at the same time the toe of my shoe against the hive in order to thoroughly alarm them. I would then allow four or five minutes to intervene before uncovering them. I use only the

amount of smoke necessary according to the breed of the bees inside, and conditions. Too much smoke injures the bees, or disarranges the inside workings of the colony. d. I have never taken much pains as to that. Use which comes handiest, taking care to keep both thumb and fingers off the fire-box.

JAMES A. GREEN (Colo.)—a and b. Unless honey is coming in very freely, I always give a light puff or two at the entrance before removing the cover. c. Just enough to keep the bees peaceable. The amount depends upon the kind of bees, the season, and various other things. d. I almost invariably have the fingers on the side next to the fire-box.

R. C. AIKIN (Colo.)—a. If no flow of nectar, hit the entrance first; during flow just from the top only, blowing in the instant the cover raises enough. b and c. Quantity according to temper of bees, time and kind of day, etc. Altogether too variable to describe. Practice only tells in this matter. d. Don't know; never stop to think; probably both ways.

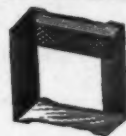
S. T. PETTIT (Ont.)—a. Yes. b. Not much. I want every bee in the brood-chamber to smell smoke. c. Very little indeed when looking for the queen; and more for other operations. Smoke should more or less generally stream in with the light under the cloth or cover. Not room here to do justice to the subject. d. The thumb. It may not be the best way, but that is the way I started.

G. W. DEMAREE (Ky.)—a. For the past 25 years I have experimented with the use of smoke to control bees in and out of their hives, and I have found that conditions of weather, temperament of the bees being handled, etc., makes it impracticable to adopt any precise rules in the use of smoke to control bees. I seldom use smoke till the hive-cover is removed. b. Lightly at the start, and more if necessary to quiet the bees. c. I apply the smoke just as circumstances demand. d. When using the smoker the position of the fire-pot is above the bellows so as not to heat the latter, as is the case when the fire department is below the bellows. Thus handled the thumb goes on the top side of the bellows next the fire-box.

P. S.—This is a long answer, but the query is important.



Contributed Special Articles



The Bee's Tongue—Its Formation and Use.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

I am often questioned by readers of the bee-papers in regard to the precise anatomy of the bee's tongue. I am glad to give this as it is one of the most wonderful chapters in the whole book of nature. I know of few insects that have such diverse habits as do our bees of the hive. They accomplish very much with their mouth organs and thus these organs must be very greatly differentiated, as indeed they are. Wonderful as is the anatomy of the honey-bee, no part of its structure is quite so marvelous as is its tongue. What makes this all the more interesting, the exact structure and work of the bee's tongue was not understood by any one till the present generation. Even the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* speaks of it as a solid organ, and the whole description is one series of blunders. When we remember that this organ sips honey from the deepest flowers, sucks it in from the mammoth drop, or laps it up as it is spread thinly upon glass or platter, we may well conceive that the organ itself must be exceedingly modified to perform such varied functions; especially as all is done so perfectly.

The tongue is called "labium," and consists of the thick, heavy, shorter basal portion—the mentum—and the long, hairy, flexible terminal portion—the ligula. From the base come the two jointed organs, common to almost all insects—undoubtedly feelers—the labial palpi. Besides these, are the maxillæ, grooved and pointed, and nearly as long as the ligula. When these are brought together they make a tube of themselves, and are used, as I have proved by feeding

bees colored syrup, as a sucking-tube when they can get at the honey in quantity.

But the ligula itself is the most interesting part of this wondrous mechanism. This is really a tube within a tube. But the inner tube through which the honey is drawn is not complete. It is slitted on its under side to near the end, where there is a sort of button. The edge of this slitted inner tube is attached by a thin, much-folded membrane with the edge of the outer one. We see, then, that both tubes are incomplete cylinders, a little section being omitted. But as these edges are united by the membrane, the outer tube is really complete, and though it has no connection with the outside, it is connected at the base of the tongue with the blood cavity of the bee. We see, then, how the bee can dart its tongue out so quickly. It simply forces the blood into this blind outer tube, and of course the tongue shoots out to its full length.

When not in use, the ligula is not only drawn back, but also, with the maxillæ, is doubled back under the head. We have seen how the bee gets honey from a great drop by sucking it through the extemporized tube by approximating the grooved maxillæ. We now have only to consider how the bee sips from long, deep flower-tubes, or wipes the honey, if we may so speak, from glass or other surface. By use of muscles within the tongue, the bee can push the inner tube entirely outside of the outer, thus straightening the folded membrane which united the two. In this way it laps up the honey. I have proved this by watching the bee closely as I held it in my finger, and permitting it to wipe up the honey on a piece of glass. The timidity of the bee never prevents it from taking the honey, no matter if it is a prisoner in

one's hands. Mr. Cheshire urges the opinion that this peculiar structure is to permit the bee to clean pollen from the folds of the membrane. We know that nectar is very likely to have pollen in it. He thinks that as the bees sip this, the pollen may lodge and the evisceration of the inner tube permits the bee to clean the pollen from this part of the organ. It is possible that he is correct, yet I have not found the pollen in the folds, nor should I expect to.

The inner tube is quite rigid, and so is substantially a tube without break except as the bee may push it out and separate the lips. We should expect, then, that the pollen would flow freely with the nectar through this central tube, and see no reason why it should push out into the folds of the membrane, indeed, we can hardly see how it could do so. Is it not enough to assign it the function of lapping, which it surely possesses? When the bee wishes to gather nectar from long flower tubes, then, it leaves the tongue all intact, the inner tube as a tube embraced within the outer tube and the connecting membrane neatly folded between the lips of the outer tube.

Here, then, we have substantially a tubular tongue, and the bee, by use of it, is enabled to push this delicate organ deep into the corolla-tube of the flower and sip the tiny drop-let, it may be, of nectar from its extreme depths. The tubes all meet in a single tube at the lower part of the mouth and pass the honey to the gullet whence it flows on to the honey-stomach. It only remains to be said that just where this tube enters the mouth there empties a single tube which comes from the great glands of the thorax and upper head. This undoubtedly contains the ferment that digests the nectar, for, as we all know, honey is digested nectar.

The nectar of flowers is mainly cane-sugar, and this requires digestion before it can be assimilated or used in the body. By action of this ferment from the glands just mentioned, this cane-sugar is converted into honey or reducing sugar. As I have often stated, this is an interesting and important fact and one which we as bee-keepers may well push to the front, for it shows, beyond question, that there is no sweet so wholesome and desirable as honey. Like the liver-sugar, formed in the body, it is all ready for use, and thus honey as digested sugar needs no effort or energy on our part to make it available for use.

If we feed bees cane-sugar they digest this in the same manner. Careful experiments, which I made some years ago, when I fed a large amount of cane-sugar at nightfall to a colony, showed that some of this ferment is put into the cell with the nectar. Thus digestion goes on after the honey is stored. I found much greater proportion of reducing sugar some days after than I found the next morning after feeding. Digestion is always somewhat imperfect, so that all honey shows a trace of cane-sugar. Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Comb-Frames and their Spacing.

BY T. F. BINGHAM.

I noticed "Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts" query, relating to the storing of honey inside of frames and sections. I will give the facts, as I am able to demonstrate—note the word *demonstrate*—not to argue, to theorize, etc.

I will describe my frame, and as there is but one bee-keeper besides myself using it, or anything exactly like it, it may be of interest, even if of no value.

It has been argued that deep top-bars produce less burr or brace combs than the usual sizes. I shall not attempt to discuss that feature—nay, not even intimate a theory—still it would be safe to infer that the hive I made, like the smoker and knife, were made strictly for my own uses, and to meet my own special needs. The frames above referred to are called "closed-end," patented Oct., 1866. In form and size I have made several changes, but it is practically the same, and accomplishing the same ends as when first invented, that is to say, they secure all the honey and comb built in the inside, not outside, of the frames.

Right here it may be in order to answer a question not directed to me, regarding whether closed-end frames are better for securing more honey in sections than hanging frames (noted in a recent copy of the American Bee Journal.) The proper understanding of the above would lead to the conclusion that they are. One would infer that bees sometimes build comb and store honey outside of the frames in beehives. This is especially true in the production of section-honey.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the honey stored in various places around hanging frames would have been stored in the sections if there had been no other places. Theoretically, there is no question, no doubt, that more section-honey will be stored in sections when there are no other places to put it.

To return to the comb frame, an empty frame is on my desk and a common rule. I find its length outside just $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches, inside $11\frac{5}{8}$, ends $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. The top-bar and bottom are alike, and just $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $5-16$ of an inch thick. The top-bar is nailed inside the ends just $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the ends, which secures the shallow chamber, as per Langstroth patent.

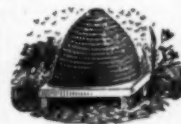
Of course every bee-keeper would like to know why brace-combs are not built in such frames. Well, like Dr. Miller, "I don't know." One reason which caused me to use $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch spacing for combs, was that I did not regard the $1\frac{3}{8}$ used by Mr. Langstroth as space enough for combs, and the thirty-four years that I have used this hive have confirmed my opinion that $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch space, net, for an average of combs-space, is not enough.

It would be easy to say that such short, thin top-bars never sag in the center, and that the spaces between them are always the same; that the bees have no use for wider or thicker top combs than the frames allow. The instincts of bees, like the instincts of people, cannot readily be changed. Instincts can only be directed. Clare Co., Mich.

Some Facts About Honey and Bees.—This is the subject of an article written by Mr. J. E. Johnson, and published on pages 581-82 of the American Bee Journal for Aug. 25, 1904. We have republished it in 4-page leaflet form for general distribution, and furnish it, postpaid, at 35 cents per 100 copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



Our Bee-Keeping Sisters



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Cabinet-Maker's Scraper for Scraping Sections.

Last year Dr. Miller presented me with a steel scraper such as cabinet-makers use, with which to scrape sections. It came too late for me to try it last year, but it has been thoroughly tried this year and I hasten to let the sisters know how beautifully it does the work—away ahead of anything I ever tried before. It made me feel almost vexed to think I had scraped sections with nothing but a knife all these years when I might have had something so much better.

The one I have is 6 by 3 inches. The bottoms and tops

of the sections are scraped and sandpapered a whole super at a time, and it seems to me, that for that part of the work nothing could be better. What I want now is a knife made of the same material and in the same way to scrape the edges of the sections, although this scraper might serve that purpose. The truth is, I never tried it because I thought it would be clumsy.

You can buy the scraper (ask for a cabinet or veneer scraper) for 10 or 20 cents, or you can make one from a piece of the blade of an old saw. Any cabinet-maker can instruct you as to the peculiar method of sharpening.

Cleaning Up After the Men-Folk Bee-Keepers.

"Somnambulist," who has well been styled "that delightful dreamer," has evidently been taking notes and doing some thinking with a sleepy eye in the direction of the sisters' comfort; as witness the following from the Progressive Bee-Keeper:

"I wonder if the bee-keepers whose wives and daughters clean up after them ever consider how very difficult the removal of wax and propolis from a hundred and one things which have come into too close contact with same? I have been tempted to surmise that if they did there would not be so many things daubed up. A little more thoughtfulness on the part of the bee-keeper would save much labor on the part of those who are often scarcely able to keep up with what seems naturally their part. One lady of my acquaintance has discovered the use of turpentine in removing propolis. Would you believe it, I have known of one good man who was so close with his wax that his wife and daughter had to 'slip' a little when needed for household purposes. These people laid it among linen that was to remain idle for a time, to prevent its getting yellow."

Report for the Season—Cleansing Beeswax.

I wintered my bees on the summer stands. I lost 32 colonies last season, as my husband was sick and I could not give them the attention which they needed. A few of them starved, and the balance winter-killed.

The honey-flow in this part of the State was good. The white clover was fine, but the weather was dry through buckwheat and goldenrod bloom. I secured 700 pounds of honey from 17 colonies, spring count, and my increase was more than double.

I enjoy working with the bees. I gained a great deal of information this season through the American Bee Journal and the handling of bees. The "Old Reliable" and Gleanings are next to my Bible in literature. I get more information for \$1.00 through the American Bee Journal than from any other paper I know. I could not do without it. Long may it prosper!

Jefferson Co., Pa., Oct. 22.

MRS. LAURA TUCKER.

P. S.—How much sulphuric acid ought to be used to one pound of beeswax to whiten it? I have a lot of old combs which I wish to render.

L. T.

The acid is in proportion to the water used, rather than to the amount of wax. If the wax requires very little cleansing, use one part of acid to 200 of water, making it stronger as the wax has more impurities, and in a very bad case one part of acid to 50 of water. Drop the acid into the hot wax, and do it very carefully, or you will make the whole thing boil over.

A vessel of stone, wood, or some other material not affected by the acid must be used. Some, however, the Dandants among them, object to the use of acid, preferring the wax uncleaned by acid.

A Paste for the Hands.

Have you noticed how much more frequently than formerly recipes containing honey appear in our leading magazines and papers? The following is taken from "The Ladies' Home Journal," and is from the pen of no less a person than Emma E. Walker, M. D.:

"An excellent almond paste is made as follows: 32 parts of blanched bitter almonds are pounded to a fine paste; add gradually a mixture of honey, 60 parts; yolk of egg, 30 parts; almond oil, 60 parts; bergamot oil, 1 part; and clove oil, 1 part. This paste is excellent for rubbing on the hands at night."



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts



The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses. By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

BEE HIVE HATCHED CHICKS—QUEENS STINGING.

Yes, Mrs. Amos, with bees for part of the heat, and hot water bottles for part of it, no doubt it is possible to hatch eggs. Quite ingenious of you to try it—and get three chicks out of twelve eggs.

And that's a very interesting experience which you contribute about the two recently emerged queens imprisoned in the palm of your hand. Trying to sting each other is a probability (perhaps not a certainty) under such circumstances. I hardly think bad marksmanship gave you the sting. 'Pears like that when once the half dormant stinging machinery is fired up, and got nicely to running, there is more willingness to scatter stings around "permiscus." I take it the sting you got was only a prick, not a solid and deep one that tore the sting away. By the way, I'm not aware that a queen ever has her sting torn away. Who knows? Page 665.

ON THE BALLING OF QUEENS.

No, Sister Wilson, I don't say just yet that bees *never* ball a queen to protect her; but I have long suspected that same. Somehow the thing doesn't look like a friendly act. Usually happens at a time when bees are overworked at breeding, and feel edgewise at the queen on that account—leastwise I play it so. Also the queen can, and sometimes does, show very bad and provoking manners—in extreme cases pipes, sulks, runs off the combs, kicks in the mouth her most faithful friends when they offer her food. If she was where she ought to be they couldn't *chase and catch* her exactly; she would be in touch all the while. Perchance they consider this running off alone as a sort of threat to desert the hive; and they respond with a, "We'll see about that." Or say we look at it in this way: Angry because there are no more cells ready for her to lay in she sulks off alone in the corner of the hive. Now in early spring when the colony is weak (the situation we are considering mostly) the corner of the hive is the home of bad smells, the result of last winter's death, decay and mold—not yet made balmy and sweetened

up as the whole interior will be later on. She must herself contract a portion of the bad smell by lurking there. I've a notion this may help them on toward the inclination to ball her on the opening of the hive—and perhaps oft when it is not opened. She doesn't smell right.

SOME QUEENS AND WOMEN FOLKS.

Well, queens certainly are genuine women-folk. Why should any one wish to deny them the right to change their minds? One on page 668 first clinches another queen she comes in contact with, then changes her mind and lets her go. So little perturbed is she in mind that she falls to eating some honey which is at hand. *The other queen not coming to eat she takes some of the honey to her.* (Makes one think of ancient heroes in literature in the few occasions when they get chummy on the battle-field.) But, lo, another change of minds bobs up when a third queen is put in. She kills her off hand, and having killed her, kills her newly-made friend, too. Did she suspect her of wishing to mix in on the wrong side? Or is the passion of killing, once aroused, blind and ungovernable—among insects as sometimes among human savages? It's a fascinating study to find out—find out *really*—what thoughts and feelings are actually cherished by the most highly developed creatures below us. I take it that Wm. M. Whitney is a competent observer; and he should have our thanks for the observation.

CLOSED ENDS VS. OTHER FRAMES.

There's a theory that ordinary frames let air circulate around the frame ends to such an extent that breeding is hindered. Is it a fact? Closed-end frames are advised as a remedy. Questioned to 26 experts as to how this is, 11 fail to score, 11 think that the ordinary frame promotes early breeding practically just about as well, and only 4 think the closed-end desirable for the purpose named to a mentionable degree. Page 676.



Ask Doctor Miller

??

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Wintering Bees in the Cellar.

I have a cellar under my dwelling-house, in which I intended to winter my bees. Do you think the noise from the floor above would disturb them? It is plainly heard when in the cellar, but it is not such a noise as would jar the hives the least bit. Could I winter them in this cellar with good results?

MINNESOTA.

ANSWER.—Yes, so long as there is no jarring, they will stand the noise that will reasonably be made overhead.

Colorado as a Honey State—Roller Foundation-Machine.

1. I came from Vermont to Colorado last spring because I was troubled with the asthma there, and am free from it here. So I expect to make my home in this part of the country. I had about 100 colonies of bees when I lived in Vermont, and made a good thing out of them. There they gathered honey from basswood and clover, but out here there is neither of these. In what part of Colorado would I better locate in order to get the best results? I would like to buy 100 colonies to start with, and devote my whole time to the bees. In the East I also had my farm work to do, and sometimes had to jump off of a load of hay to have a swarm.

2. Where can I get the roller foundation-machine? I had two when I lived in the East, one for brood and the other for surplus comb foundation.

COLORADO.

ANSWERS.—1. There are plenty of good locations in Colorado, a good alfalfa region being in general a good honey-location; but the trouble is to find a location not already occupied, and I can't inform you on that score. Indeed it will no doubt be difficult to find one. Your best plan might be to advertise; in that way you may strike some one who wants to sell out.

2. Foundation mills may be obtained of the leading bee-supply dealers.

Carniolan Bees—Crimson and Alsike Clover—Buckwheat.

1. Is a genuine Carniolan bee dark in color or light?
2. Does crimson clover bloom the first season after sowing?
3. Is the spring the proper time to sow crimson clover? If so, what time in the spring?
4. Is crimson clover good for hay, and will it produce well?
5. Which is the better for bees, crimson or alsike clover?
6. Is the ground better fitted if plowed in the fall?
7. Can I sow buckwheat in the spring, and continue at stated times through the summer, so as to have it bloom at certain periods, and make it profitable?

ARKANSAS.

ANSWERS.—1. Very much in color like the common black bee, but the rings made by each segment of the abdomen are a little more distinct in the Carniolan.

2. Yes, if sowed early enough it may bloom the same year; usually not till the following year. That's in the region of 42 degrees north latitude; far enough south it might more readily bloom the same year after early sowing.

3. If sown in the spring it should be as early as frost is well out of the ground; but oftener it is sown about the last plowing of corn, and not expected to bloom till the next year.

4. Yes, where conditions are favorable.

5. I don't know; all things considered, perhaps alsike.

6. That depends on local conditions. Ask farmers in your neighborhood whether it is advisable to fall-plow if clover is to be sown in spring.

7. Generally it is not advisable. Buckwheat seems to fit better as a later growth. Even if it should succeed when early grown, it would not be desirable where the earlier harvest gives honey of lighter color.

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themselves for good or for worse. Some of these valleys are notedly warm; others are, at many times, anything but agreeably comfortable, they being at times damp and chilly. But I am not going to say anything more that may be construed as showing that we have not a delightful climate in this city all the time. It takes a denizen of the region about Los Angeles to say good things about his neighborhood. Well, at any rate, we have no sand-storms; no excessively hot weather; no terrific north winds; no frosts to kill the oranges and tender plants growing in our gardens, and—well, you didn't know we had such a mild climate! We have, though.

When bees were first brought to this city, they were located in one of the worst portions of the city. In those days the city was not the paradise that art, taste and money have since made it become—one of the finest cities in the world.

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Oh, how good of you, Mr. Hasty, to run off some poetry for me through that mill of yours. Pardon me for stating above that you were "a man

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We are Southwestern managers for the W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., and will carry a full line of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES at Factory Prices. Beeswax bought and sold, and Honey Cans in season. Let us figure with you before buying. Order early and get the discounts.

The Hyde Bee-Supply Co.

H. H. HYDE, Pres. and Mgr.
129 N. FLORES ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
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TENNESSEE QUEENS



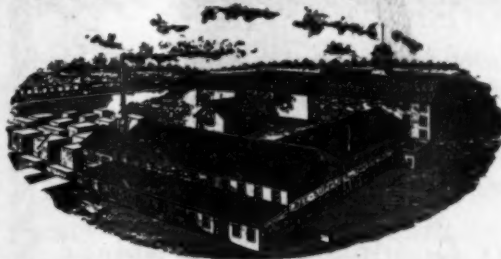
Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select Long-Tongue (Moore's), and Select Golden, bred 3 1/4 miles apart, and mated to Select Drones. No impure bees within 3 miles, and but few within 5 miles. No disease; 31 years' experience. All mismated queens replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Price before July 1st. After July 1st.
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Untested \$.75 \$4.00 \$7.50 \$.60 \$3.25 \$ 6.00
Select 1.00 5.00 9.00 .75 4.25 8.00
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Send for Circular.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Spring Hill, Tenn.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



KRETOHMER MFG. CO.
RED OAK, IOWA.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipment. We want every bee-keeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Alternating Hives, Ferguson Supers, Etc. Write at Once for Catalog.

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In Barrels or Cans.

Quote your lowest price delivered here. WE REMIT PROMPTLY.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Some Good Glubbing Offers.

A good many subscriptions to the American Bee Journal should be renewed at once. We wish to call special attention to the following, which we are sure will commend themselves to many of our readers:

- | | | |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| No. 1— | The Bee Journal and Dr. Miller's "Forty Years Among the Bees" (book alone, \$1.00)..... | Both for \$1.75 |
| No. 2— | The Bee Journal a year and Prof. Cook's "Bee-keeper's Guide," (book alone, \$1.20)..... | " 2.00 |
| No. 3— | The Bee Journal a year and Dadant's "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," (book alone, \$1.20)..... | " 2.00 |
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| No. 12— | The Bee Journal a year and Newman's "Bees and Honey," (paper bound)..... | " 1.10 |
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| No. 14— | The Bee Journal a year and a Foster Stylographic Pen (Pen alone, \$1.00) | " 1.75 |

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Everything used by Bee-Keepers.
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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,

Has an established reputation, because made by a process that produces the **Cleanest and Purest, Richest in Color and Odor, Most Transparent and Toughest**—in fact, the best and most beautiful Foundation made. If you have never seen it, don't fail to send for samples. Working wax into Foundation for Cash a specialty. Beeswax always wanted at highest price. A full line of **SUPPLIES**, retail and wholesale. Catalog and prices with samples free on application.

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GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife? In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$2.00.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Chicago, Ill

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

of, no original thought." Why, your poetry shows you are—rather starchy. Gee, the bees will get all stuck together. No, I can't accept your effusions. They do not put high enough value on such early and vigorous swarms as we have here in March and April. Then, I want something for those occasional February "bee-off-shoots" we have. Let me see: A swarm is "worth a chunk of cheese"—say 15 cents worth, and the maggots thrown in. It's too cheap, and I won't have it. And the starch! Oh, ye bees, stay in till May, and you will be worth a ton of hay—\$12 the ton just now. That makes the April bees as small as 30 cents. Oh, Hasty, how cruel of you to libel our pets in so unbecoming a manner! Try again, but leave me out; I may not be worth 10 cents, and can not cut much of a figure, any way.

FREAKY WEATHER.

Talking of climate a little way back now reminds me to get in a few words of the wonderful climate we are having here about the bay. And this has nothing to do with what I may have heretofore said about the weather in recent issues of the "Journal". I suppose it has not often fallen to the lot of Eastern people to see fruit and ornamental trees blossom twice during the same year. Such things happen sometimes here in California. Lilacs are in full bloom in March, cherries in the latter part of the same month and early in April. Well, these trees bloomed last spring and matured—that is, the fruit-trees—a fair, or, in most places, a full crop of fruit. To-day it is no uncommon thing to find lilacs and cherries in full bloom. The sight is an odd one, to say nothing of its being abnormal. And the bees are gathering nectar from the blossoms, as I took occasion to find out. The season is a peculiar one. I would write more on the subject, but as I have already mentioned the unusually heavy early rains (we have had 7 inches hereabouts) I shall not say more of them, or how rapidly vegetation is springing skyward. Suffice it to state that calla lilies are now bursting into bloom, just as we find them in February and around Easter.

Well, Mr. Hasty, you have caused me to inflict a long letter upon the "Old Reliable", but I hope you and they now know more of our wonderful climate—and eccentricities—than you did before.

W. A. PRYAL.

San Francisco Co., Calif., Oct. 25.

["That poor compositor" wants us to tell Mr. Pryal to be a little careful about the way he refers to her craft. This also includes the proofreader. Both are ladies. Mr. Pryal had it "century", and not "half-century", in his first article. If those two ladies ever get after him, he'll hop further and faster than a California jack-rabbit. We believe he is still a lonesome man, never having found his "better half".

* A "swarm rhymers" is respectfully referred to Dr. Miller to work up for the next edition of some "big" dictionary.—EDITOR.]

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Hoffman Self-Spacing Brood-Frames,

\$2.00 per 100

The most popular brood-frame manufactured is self-spacing. We carry in stock at all times, all sizes. Every one absolutely guaranteed. One hundred lots, special price only \$2.00 for a limited time. Write for catalog and prices.

Cheapest House on Earth. All goods Guaranteed or money back.

JOHN DOLL & SON,
Power Building, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



"Combed" and "Extracted"

Propolis in Varnish.

A Holland-Dutch bee-journal says a very nice varnish for furniture can be made by dissolving propolis in alcohol and then straining it. By the way, who has ever made a quotation on propolis by the pound? Perhaps many a nice penny is flung away on this rather troublesome substance.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

Artistic Bee-Hives in Europe.

It may be noticed that a great deal more artistic taste is exhibited in the construction of bee-hives in England, Germany, etc., than is customary in America. In Carniola, a province of Austria, it is an old-time custom to decorate hives very fancifully. Scenes from Biblical history are very commonly represented in fancy colors upon the fronts of hives, also historical facts as relating to the history of the country. The common customs of the peo-

ple receive attention also, and the humorous side is frequently brought out in a striking manner. Some of the older pieces are real pieces of art well worth preserving.—American Bee-Keeper.

Migratory Bee-Keeping in Russia.

A peculiar method of migratory bee-keeping is practiced in Russia on the larger rivers flowing south, according to the Rhein, Btzig. Large log-rafts are constructed and covered with soil upon

The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press, \$1.50—cash with order. Address,

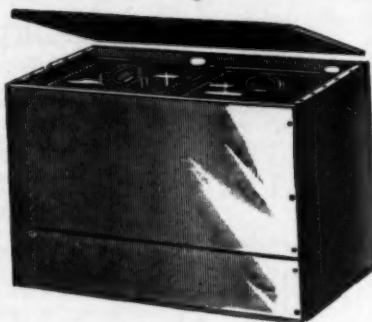
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44Atf KNOXVILLE, TENN.
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This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa, 8½ cents per pound; 4 cans or more, 8 cents a pound. Basswood Honey, half-cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are two in a box, and freight is not prepaid. **ABSOLUTELY PURE BEES' HONEY.**

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

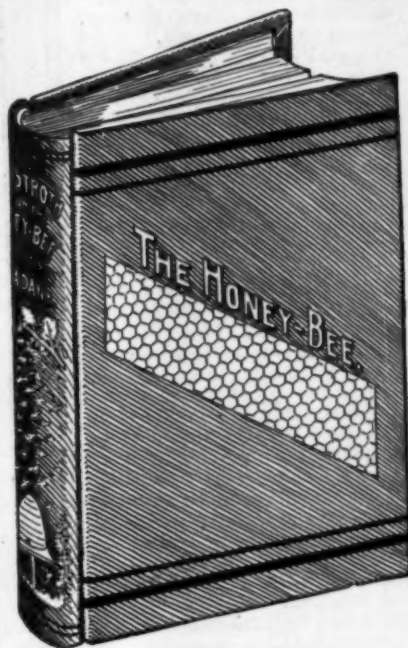
We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

THE YORK HONEY CO. (Not Inc.)
101 E. Kinzie Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Langstroth on... The Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—Latest Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son.



Each subject is clearly and thoroly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.20, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us **THREE NEW** subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

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90 colonies in 9 frame Langstroth hives, with 50 empty hives; 300 section-cases ready to put on; 100 no-drip shipping-cases; 25 shipping-crates; 2500 sections put up with starters; 1000 sections in the flat; one Hubbard press; one cold-blast smoker; one Bingham Smoke-Engine; one solar extractor; and 125 shade-boards. The hives have porticoes, and telescope covers 10 inches deep, arranged for tiering-up. All are well painted white. The foregoing will be sold at a bargain. Write at once. Address,

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A Solid Gold Fountain Pen Free!

Finally, we have found a good Fountain Pen that is reasonable in price. The manufacturers of this pen say that if you pay more than \$1.25 for other fountain pens, it's for the name.

This pen is absolutely guaranteed to work perfectly, and give satisfaction. The Gold Nibs are 14 kt., pointed with selected Iridium. The Holders are pure Para Rubber, handsomely finished. The simple Feeder gives a uniform flow of ink. Each pen is packed in a neat box, with directions and Filler.

How to Get this Fountain Pen Free!

To a present paid-in-advance subscriber, we will mail this Fountain Pen free as a premium for sending us 3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the weekly American Bee Journal for one year (with \$3.00). Surely, this is an easy way to get a good Fountain Pen. Or, if unable to get the two new subscribers, and you want one of these Pens, forward to us \$1.25 and we will send it to you by return mail. Or for \$2.00 we will send to any one the American Bee Journal for one year and a Fountain Pen.

This Fountain Pen would be a splendid gift to a friend or relative. Why not order both Pen and Journal for some bee-keeper as a present?

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WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

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BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH

Sweet Clover Seed

—FOR SALE—

50 lbs. or over, at 5 cents per pound. Address, 37Atf **JOSEPH SHAW, Strong City, Kans.**

For Thanksgiving Day

the Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets within distances of 150 miles, Nov. 23 and 24, at rate of a fare and a third for the round-trip. Return limit Nov. 28. Three through trains daily to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston, and New England points, with vestibuled sleeping-cars. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Meals served in Nickel Plate dining-cars, on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00; also a la carte. Chicago city ticket offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. Depot, La Salle and Van Buren Sts., on the Elevated Loop. Telephone Central 2057. 29—45A2t

which some gardening is done. An apiary is located upon it and the attendants put up a tent for their shelter. I surmise the moving is done nights, rests are taken during daytime. The rafts are floated down the rivers during the season. The final stop is made at the end of the season in a section of the country whose timber is scarce. The rafts are taken apart and the timbers sold. Bees and honey are disposed of and the attendants make their way homeward by rail or steamboat.—American Bee-Keeper.

The Use of Smoke in Handling Bees.

In passing from apiary to apiary, looking for foul brood, I am surprised to see how differently men use, or *mis*-use smoke, when handling bees. Some men even ask me if I ever "smoke in the entrances"? As a rule, such men will jar the hives in taking off the cover, then pry or pull off the super with a snap. About this time the bees, angry bees, begin pouring out at the entrance, and from the top of the hive, and then the bee-keeper begins to use the smoker; but the bees are mad, now, and no amount of smoke will pacify them. The most important place to use smoke, is at the entrance, and it should be used there as the *first step* in opening a hive. Subdue the bees *first*, then all of the jarring will only make their subjection the more complete. So many times has some man cautioned me about attempting to examine some colony, saying the bees were perfect tigers, and that I would be stung terribly. I always say: "Give me the smoker". I give them a good, thorough smoking before attempting to open the hive. I then open the hive carefully, using a little smoke if there is any sign of obstreperousness. As a rule I pass the ordeal without a sting, while the owner looks on with amazement. The whole secret lies in subduing the bees before opening the hive. Smoke the bees *first*, and then you can usually handle them in peace and comfort.—Bee-Keepers' Review.

Henequin and Honey in Cuba

We have a great many thousand acres of land in Cuba suitable for those two products.

Henequin is the fibre plant from which so many men in Yucatan have become millionaires. Bee-raising and henequin go well together. Write for particulars.

DR. MORTIMER WILLSON,

Sec. and Treas. Cuban Colonial Land Company
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Open to both sexes from the beginning. Founded in 1846. Highest grade scholarship. First-class reputation. 25 instructors. Alumni and students occupying highest positions in Church and State. Expenses lower than other colleges of equal grade. Any young person with tact and energy can have an education. We invite correspondence. Send for catalog.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,
Alliance, Ohio.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Illinois.—The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 14th annual session in the G. A. R. Hall at the Court House, in Springfield, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 15 and 16, 1904. We will not lack for music, as the hall, in its furnishings, has a piano, and Dr. Miller has promised to be with us. (You know what that means.) N. E. France will also be with us. He, as all bee-keepers know, is the General Manager of the National Association, and foul-brood inspector of the State of Wisconsin. Also our president, Mr. J. Q. Smith, who has acted as foul-brood inspector for this State for two summers—we surely with reason may expect that with a good attendance at our meeting something will be done to advance the interests of bee-keepers. Editor York, of the American Bee Journal, will be present also. We have a promise of papers from S. N. Black, on "Managing for Comb Honey"; and one by James Poindexter, on "Wintering Bees". H. F. Moore, secretary of the Chicago-Northwestern Association, will present a paper on "Experiences as an Inspector of Apiaries". Others are expected on subjects not yet announced.

Through the I. O. O. F. of Illinois, we get the following rates on all roads under the Western Passenger Association:

"Rate of one fare for the round-trip from points in Illinois from which the local one-way rate to Springfield is more than \$3.00, and an open rate of a fare and one-third for the round-trip, with a maximum selling rate of \$3.00, from all points in the State within that radius, also from St. Louis, Mo.; excursion tickets to be sold on Nov. 13-15 inclusive, good to return leaving Springfield until and including Nov. 19, 1904.

"Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

"The Western Passenger Association lines are: C. & A. Ry., C. & N. W. Ry., C., B. & Q. Ry., C. G. W. Ry., Iowa Central R. R., J. & St. L. Ry., Wabash R. R., A. T. & S. F. Ry., C. M. & St. P. Ry., C. P. & St. L. Ry., C., R. I. & P. Ry., Illinois Central Ry., Wisconsin Central Ry."

On all railroads under direction of the CENTRAL PASSENGER Association rates can only be had through certificate from your local secretaries of Odd Fellows lodges, and we are assured they will be very favorable to including bee-keepers in their families, to whom they can issue all the certificates they desire. If nothing else can be done, we advise making your nearest way to the roads named in the Western Association. Come, all bee-keepers, and have a good time. JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

R. R. 4, Springfield, Ill.

Illinois.—The Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next annual meeting on Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1904, in the Revere House, southeast corner of North Clark and Michigan Sts., Chicago. The prospects are that this convention will be the largest and best ever held by the Chicago-Northwestern. Prominent bee-keepers from a distance have said they were coming. It will be a great time. Everybody

Queen-Clipping Device Free!

The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. It is used by many bee-keepers. Full printed directions sent with each one. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us One New subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
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"What Happened to Ted"

BY ISABELLE HORTON.

This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—60 pages, 5x8½ inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

ISABELLE HORTON,

227 EAST OHIO STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

All interested in bees or bee-keeping is urgently invited to be present. There will be discussions of live subjects relating to bee-keeping. Come. It's Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. And Chicago is the place!

Mark Ridge, Ill. HERMAN F. MOORE, Sec.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association will hold its fall convention in Harrisburg, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 6 and 7, 1904. An excellent program has been arranged. Many subjects of vital interest will be ably presented. General Manager N.E. France, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, will be present, as well as other prominent bee-keepers. Every bee-keeper in Pennsylvania should interest himself in this meeting. D. L. Woods, Sec. Muncy, Pa.

Honey For Sale.

2000 pounds White Clover Honey for sale. Address, JOHN CONSER, SEDALIA, MO. 45A2t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Second-hand 60-lb. Cans Cheap

We have a quantity of 60-pound tin cans (2 in a box) which we have lately emptied ourselves, and so know they are all right. In lots of 20 or more boxes (40 cans) we will sell them at 40c a box. Order at once as they will soon be gone. These are a bargain. Address,

The York Honey Co.

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WANTED.

Comb and Extracted Honey, at once; wholesale. State your lowest price for cash. Reference, Traders' National Bank.

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Fancy Comb Honey from White Clover, in no-drip cases, at once. State your lowest price for SPOT CASH, the average weight of honey per comb, all definite and final in first letter. We answer mail and pay for goods promptly. Plenty of references if desired. Beeswax Wanted for cash or trade.

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WANTED!

Comb and Extracted

HONEY

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Boston pays good prices for a fancy article.

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182 Friend St., BOSTON, MASS.

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Thanksgiving Day Excursions

at rate of a fare and a third for all trains on the Nickel Plate Road on Nov. 23 and 24, to all points within 150 miles, and good returning to and including Nov. 28. La Salle St. Passenger Station, Chicago, corner Van Buren and La Salle Sts., on the Elevated Loop. City ticket offices, 111 Adams St. and Auditorium Annex. Phone Central 2057. 28-45A2t

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If you have some to offer, mail sample with lowest price expected, delivered Cincinnati.

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BEE-SUPPLIES

THE BEST MADE.

Root's Goods at their factory prices. SEEDS for honey-plants.

C. H. W. WEBER,

2146-48 Central Ave. CINCINNATI, OHIO.



Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—There is not an active market considering the season of year, prices are not strong and may sag in the absence of demand. No. 1 white comb honey, 12½@13c; fancy clover, 14c, with corresponding grades 1@3c less. Extracted, white, 6½@7½c; amber, 6@6½c, according to kind, flavor, quality and package. Beeswax, 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—Market on comb honey is quite active at \$2.75 per case for fancy white stock. Extracted rather slow at 6½@7c. We look for the demand on extracted to pick up considerably with cooler weather. Beeswax in good demand at 30c per pound.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—We are pleased to note an increased demand for honey, which with comparatively speaking, light receipts, makes prices firm. We quote fancy white, 16@17c; No. 1, 16c; with but little No. 2 on hand or to be had. Extracted, light amber, 7@8c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—There is a marked improvement in the demand for comb honey since our last quotations. No material change in the extracted-honey market. We continue to quote white clover extracted honey in barrels and cans at 7@8½ cents; amber in barrels, 5½@6c. Fancy white clover comb honey, 14@15c. Beeswax, 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 11.—The honey market is steady here at 15c for best white comb, and 12½@13½c for buckwheat. The weather is cool and favorable. Extracted, white, 6½@7c—slow; buckwheat, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—There are no new features in the honey market. White honey is ar-

riving quite freely and meets with fair demand at 14@15c for fancy white, 13c for No. 1 white, and 11@12c for amber. Hardly any buckwheat has arrived as yet, and prices on same are not established. First grade of buckwheat honey will sell at from 10@11c. Extracted honey in good demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax market dull and declining.

HILDRETH & SEIGELKEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Shipments have been quite heavy in the last two weeks. Prices are a little weaker in consequence, although fancy honey maintains a good price. We find the shortage is always in the fancy goods, and the off goods are what overstocks the market. We quote some sales: Fancy white comb, 16@17c; No. 1, 14c; amber and No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted, white, 8c; amber, 6@7c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 12½@13c; amber, 9@11c. Extracted, white, 6@6½ cents; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber, 3½@4½c; dark amber, 3@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 29@30c; dark, 27@28c.

Stocks of choice to select are not large and are being steadily held. For some white extracted from Nevada of very superior quality, as high as 7c is being realized in the filling of small orders. Ordinary extracted from the Hawaiian Islands has been placed recently in round lots at 3c on this market.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—Comb honey is now coming in more freely, and prices if anything have moderated a little. The sales made and prices obtained were for No. 1 fancy water-white comb, 13@15c; No. 2, 12½@14c. Extracted is sold as follows: White clover, in barrels, 6½ cents; in cans, 7½@8c; amber, in barrels, 5½@5½c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 27c.

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